BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. V. *WEDNESDAY, December 25, 1822.* 33.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

$5 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber living on Buffaloe Run in Spring township, Centre County on the 16th inst. an indented apprentice named

John Parker.

He is about 5 feet 11 inches high yellow complexion, brown straight hair, and has remarkably large feet and ankles. He speaks slowly, but is nevertheless, impudent, obstinate and perverse. He had on when he absconded a roram hat much worn, domestic cotton crossbarred pantaloons, a homemade light brown cloth coat much worn, a pair of course shoes half worn, a torn linnen shirt, and a vest of pale blue cloth with crossbarred flannel backs. The remainder of his clothing he left. It is supposed he has went to Mount Etna Furnace Huntingdon county where he has friends residing. Whoever takes up the said apprentice so that the subscriber can get him again shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN BARR.

Aug 17, 1822.

TO BE SOLD

A Lot of ground situate at the corner of Spring and High Streets, in the Borough of Bellefonte, whereon there is a good two story

STONE HOUSE & KITCHEN,

ALSO,

A BARN & STABLE

The premises are now in the tenure of Mr. Hamilton Humes, and are part of the estate late of James Dunlop, deceased. For terms of sale, application may be made to

JOHN G. LOWRY, }
JAMES HARRIS. } *Ex'rs.*

August 31, 1822.

MEETING HOUSE.

THE Managers notify those who have so generously subscribed to the erection of the *Methodist Church*, in the borough of Bellefonte, that it is now nearly finished, and the workmen in want of their money. Payment may be made to William Ward. It will be thankfully received.

Notice to Supervisors.

AN ACT for the removal of obstructions from certain navigable streams in the counties of Huntingdon an Centre.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the first day of August next, it shall be the duty of the several supervisors in the counties of Huntingdon and Centre, to examine the streams within the bounds of their respective townships, which have been or shall hereafter be declared by law to be public highways, and to remove therefrom as often as they shall exist, at the expense of their several townships, all obstructions occasioned by trees falling into the same, or by drift wood, or by trees or the limbs of trees overhanging the same, so as to endanger the passage of craft descending said streams, in the same manner and under the like penalties for neglect of duty as is prescribed for the making and repairing public roads and highways.

APPROVED—February twenty-seventh one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

GEORGE HENING, HATTER,

Informs the public that he carries on the above business, at Milesburg, in all its various branches. He will sell as reasonable as can be procured elsewhere.

Milesburg, August 26th.

N. B. A Boy who can come well reccommended, between the age of 15 and 6 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Stockholders of the Centre & Kishacoquillis Turnpike Company,

Resolved,

That Whereas the call made on the 5th of August 1822 has not been regularly advertised, that the said call be rescinded, and that a call of ten dollars be made on each share of stock payable on the 15th of October, and a further call of five dollars payable on the 1st of November, and five dollars payable on the 1st of December, to be published in the Bellefonte and Lewistown papers

By order of the Board of Managers

P. BENNER, *President*

Fulling & Dying.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the above business at the old stand, where he is now prepared with the best of dye stuffs, which will enable him to dye the best and most fashionable colours.

He tenders his thanks to those who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JACOB HOUSER, jr.

N. B Cloth left at C. H. Tierney's in Bellefonte, will be taken away, and finished after the manner directed.—All kinds of country produce taken in payment at a fair price.

JOEL FERREE Plaisterer,

WHO now resides at Dunnsburg in Lycoming county, will do any work in the line of his profession on the shortest notice, in the best possible manner and on the most reasonable terms.

He will, in the prosecution of his business, visit any part of Centre or Lycoming county; and those persons who wish to employ him can give notice by letter directed to Mill-Hall Post Office or Dunnsburg Post Office which he promises to answer with promptitude.

NEW STORE.

The subscribers have opened STORE at Farmer's Mills, or Wood's Mills, in Pennsvalley. They have on hand a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries Liquors, &c.

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Green hides also will be taken in exchange for goods.

COOK & LEBO.

Oct. 22d.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or Stolen from the Tavern of James Cantwell, in Blacklick township, Indiana county, on the 8th day of this instant, from the subscriber living in Dunstable township, Lycoming county, TWO HORSES, one of them a DARK SORREL, short haired, rising six years old, short tail and lock of sorrel color and sorrel mane between 14 & 15 hands high, of a gentle disposition. The other an Iron grey, rising six years old, supposed to be between 13 & 14 hands high, with what is called a double mane, his hind legs a little crooked, rather tight bodied and remarkably sprited. The above reward, and all reasonable expences will be given for the recovery of the horses, if strayed, or for the horses and thief if stolen.

WILLIAM DUNN.

October 14th 1823.

Stray.

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber in August last, a

Brindled and White

BULL,

Supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES CLARK.

Walker township; Nov. 16

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public vendue, at the house of Evan Miles in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday the 28th day of November, inst. A tract of land containing

340 ACRES

situated in Spring township, Centre county, adjoining lands of John Fury, Henry Vandyke, and others, The land is of a superior quality. A good title will be made to the purchaser—If not sold at public sale, it will then be offered at private sale. Terms made known by John G. Lowrey.

John Wilson.

Nov. 11th 1822.

SPANISH SOAL.

The Subscriber has on hand a quantity of first [illegible] Leather, which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for HIDES

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Bellefonte, Nov. 4th 1822.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received a fresh supply of Goods, suited to the season which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or country produce.

JOHN HAMMOND.

Bellefonte, Dec. 3d 1822.

Six cents Reward

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Boggs township Centre county, on the 6th inst. an indented apprentice named

Robert Hamilton,

aged about 15 years, between 4 and 5 feet in height, [illegible] and very down look. Had on when he went away, a corduroy pair of pantaloons, a factory cotten Jacket, a wool hat, and a pair of coarse shoes, &c. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said apprentice, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring said apprentice at their peril.

JAMES TAYLOR.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate that was of ABRAHAM WOLF, late of Potter township, deceased, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment, on or before the 31st day of January next, and those having demands against the said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, on or before the day.

JOSEPH GILLILAND, }
JOHN DAUBERMAN } *Ad'mrs*

Nov. 26th 1822.

RUNAWAY.

From the subscriber, a MULLATOE BOY, about 20 years of age, five feet three or four inches in heighth. Had on when he absconded, a roundabout, and other various clothing not recollected, together with a half worn roram hat.

NATHAN HARVEY.

Mill-Hall, Nov. 26th 1822.

STRAY.

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber, on the ninth instant,

A LIGHT SORREL MARE,

supposed to be about four years old, rather small, a light pair of shoes on before, a small white streak from the top of her forehead down to her nose, her right forefoot white, both hind feet about half way up to the knee. The owner is desired to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away.

FREDERICK E. SENSER.

Patton township, Nov. 16.

Centre & Kishacoquillas Turnpike company.

The Stockholders are hereby notified that a further call of six dollars on each share of stock has been resolved by the board of Managers, payable on the first day of January next.

P. BENNER, *President*

November 11, 1822.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Testatum Venditioni Exponas issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 26th day of December, instant, at the [illegible]

Borough of Bellefonte, the following property, viz.

All the title and interest being the life estate of Michael T. Simpson, the defendant, as tenant by the curtesy, of and in a certain tract of land situate in Spring township in the county of Centre, and adjoining Spring creek, and lands late of James Smith, deceased and others, containing 150 acres be the same more or less; also all the estate, right, title and interest that the said Michael T. Simpson has and holds in right of the dower of Elizabeth Simpson his wife, in the Bellefonte Mills and Plantation and improvements thereto attached, adjoining the borough of Bellefonte, containing 250 acres be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael T. Simpson, by

Jos. Butler, *Shff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Dec. 2, 1822.

Fulling Mill.

The Subscriber informs his friends and those disposed to favor him with their custom, that cloth will be received at Mr. Evan Miles's, Bellefonte; It shall be returned to the same place after being fulled and dyed.—

JAMES POTTER.

December 4th 1822.

Wo. WARD, Tobacconist,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a large quantity of

CHEWING TOBACCO,
SPANISH & AMERICAN SEGARS,
CUT AND DRY,
AND SNUFF.

All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or country produce. Country merchants will be allowed a reasonable credit.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	½ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5 s
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	1 dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Farmers Bank, Lancaster,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Far. Bank Bucks co.	do
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Reading,	
Old Bank of Carlisle,	2
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	2
Little York,	2
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	2
Centre Bank	1
Columbia bridge com.	5
Greensburg	2
Brownsville	10
All the rest of Pennsylvania	10
Notes of Incorported banks no sales	

Justices and Constables BLANKS

Of every description PRINTED

Presidents Message

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This day the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate & house of Representatives.

Many causes unite to make your present meeting peculiarly interesting to our constituents. The operation of our laws, on the various subjects to which they apply, with the amendments which they occasionally require, imposes, annually, an important duty on the representatives of a free people. Our System has happily advanced to such a maturity, that I am not aware that your cares in that respect, will be augmented Other causes exist which are highly interesting to the whole civilized world, and to no portion of it more so, in certain views, than to the United States Of these causes, and of their bearing on the interests of the Union, I shall communicate the sentiments which I have formed, with that freedom which a sense of duty dictates. It is proper however, to invite your attention, in the first instance, to those concerns respecting which legislative provision is thought to be particularly urgent.

On the 24th of June last a convention of navigation and commerce was concluded, in this city, between the United States and France, by ministers duly authorised for the purpose. The sanction of the executive having been given to this convention, under a conviction, that taking all its stipulations into view, it rested essentially on a basis of reciprocal and equal advantage, I deemed it my duty, in compliance with the authority vested in the executive, by the second section of the act of the last session, of the 6th of May, concerning navigation, to suspend, by proclamation, until the end of the next session of congress, the operations of the act, entitled "an act to impose a new tonage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes," and to suspend, likewise, all other duties on French vessels, or the goods imported in them, which exceeded the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in them. I shall submit this convention forthwith to the senate for its advice and consent as the ratification.

Since your last session, the prohibiton which had been imposed on the commerce between the United States and the British colonies, in the West Indies, and on this continent, has likewise been removed. Satisfactory evidence having been adduced, that the ports of these colonies had been opened to the ports of the United States by an act of the British parliament, bearing date on the 24th of June last, on the conditions specified therein, I deemed it proper, in compliance with the provisions of the first section of the act of the last session above recited, to declare by proclamation, bearing date on the 24th of August last, that the ports of the United States, and thence forward, and until the end of the next session of congress, be opened to the vessels of Great Britain employed in that trade, under the limitation specified in that proclamation.

A doubt was entertained whether the act of congress applied to the British colonies on this continent, as well as to those in the West Indies; but, as the act of parliament opened the intercourse equally with both, and it was the manifest intention of congress, as well as the obvious policy of the United States, and as also the act of congress was supposed to vest in the president some discretion in the execution of it, I thought it advisable to give it a corresponding construction.

Should the constitutional sanction of the senate be given to the ratification of the convention with France, legislative provision will be necessary to carry it fully into effect, as it likewise will be to continue it in force, on such conditions as may be deemed just and proper, the intercourse which has been opened between the United States and British colonies. Every light in the possession of the executive will, in due time, be communicated on both subjects.

Resting essentially on a basis of reciprocal and equal advantage, it has been the object of the executive, in transactions with other powers, to meet the propositions of each other with a liberal spirit, believing that thereby the interest of our country would be most effectually promoted. This course has been systematically pursued in the late occurrences with France and Great Britain, and in strict accord with the views of the legislature. A confident hope is entertained, that by the arrangements thus commenced with each, all differences respecting navigation and commerce with the dominions in question will be adjusted, and a solid foundation be laid for an active and permanent intercourse, which will prove equall advantageous to both parties.

The decision of his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, on the question submitted to him by the United States and Great Britain, concerning the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been received. A convention has been concluded, between the parties, under the mediation of his imperial majesty, to prescribe the mode by which that article shall be carried into effect, in conformity with that decision. I shall submit this convention to the senate for its advice and consent as to the ratification, and if obtained, shall immediately bring the subject before congress, for such provisions as may require the interposition of the legislature.

In compliance with an act of last session, a territorial government has been established in Florida, on the principles of our system. By this act the inhabitants are secured in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and to admission into the union, with equal participation in the government with the original states, on the conditions heretofore prescribed to other territories. By a clause in the ninth article of the treaty with Spain, by which that territory was ceded to the United States, it is stipulated that satisfaction shall be made for the injuries, if any, which by process of law, shall be established to have been suffered by the Spanish officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of our troops in Florida. No provision having yet been made, to carry that stipulation into effect, it is submitted to the consideration of congress, whether it will be proper, to vest the competent power, in the district court of Pensacola, or in some tribunal, to be specially organized for the purpose.

The fiscal operations of the year have been more successful than had been anticipated at the commencement of the last session of congress.

The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of a year, have exceeded the sum of fourteen millions seven hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, The payments made at the treasury during the same period have exceeded twelve millions two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars; leaving in the treasury on the 30th day of September last, including one million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty four cents, which were in the treasury on the first day of January last, a sum exceeding four millions one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Besides discharging all demands for the current service of the year, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, the 6 per cent stock of 1796, amounting to eighty thousand dollars, has been redeemed. It is estimated that after defraying the current expenses of the present quarter, and redeeming the two millions of six per cent. stock of 1820, there will remain in the treasury, on the first day of January next, nearly three millions of dollars. It is estimated that the gross amount of duties which have been secured, from the first day of January to the 30th of September last, has exceeded nineteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, and the amount for the whole year will probably not fall short of twenty-three millions of dollars.

Of the actual force in service under the present military establishment, the posts at which it is stationed, and the condition of each post, a report from the secretary of war, which is now communicated, will give a distinct idea. By like reports the state of the academy at West Point will be seen as well as the progress which has been made in the fortifications along the coast, and at the national armories and arsenals.

The position on the Red River, and that at the Sault of St- Marie are the only new posts that have been taken. These posts with those already occupied in the interior, are thought to be well adapted to the protection of our frontiers. All the force not placed in the garrisons along the coast, and in the ordinance depots, and indispensibly necessary there, is placed on the frontiers.

The organization of the several corpse composing the army is such as to admit its expansion to a great extent, in case of emergency, the officers carrying with them all the light which they possess to the new corpse to which they might be appointed.

With the organization of the staff, there is equal cause to be satisfied. By the concentration of every branch, with its chief in this city, in the presence of the department, and with a grade in the chief military station, to keep alive and cherish a military spirit, the greatest promptitude in the execution of orders, with the greatest economy and efficiency, are secured. The same view is taken of the military academy. Good order is preserved in it, and the youth are well instructed in every science connected with the great objects of the institution. They are also well trained and disciplined in the practical parts of the profession. It has always been found difficult to control the ardor inseperable from that age, in such manner as to give it a proper direction. The rights of manhood are too often claimed prematurely, in pressing which too far, the respect which is due to age, and the obedience necessary to a course of study and instruction, in every such situation, are sometimes lost sight of. The great object to be accomplished is the restraint of that ardor, by such wise regulations and government, as, by directing all the energies of the youthful mind to the attainment of useful knowledge, will keep it within a just subordination, and at the same time elevate it to the highest purposes. This object seems to be essentially obtained in this institution, and with great advantage to the union.

The military academy forms the basis, in regard to science, on which the military establishment rests. It furnishes annually, after due examination, and on the report of the academic staff, many well informed youths, to fill the vacancies which occur in the several corpse of the army, while others, who retire to private life, carry with them such attainments, as under the rights reserved to the several states to appoint officers and train the militia, will enable them, by affording a wider field for selection, to promote the great object of the power vested in congress, of providing for the organizing, arming, and discipling the militia. Thus by, the mutual and harmonious co-operation of the two governments in the execution of a power divided between them, an object always to be cherished, the attainment of a great result, on which our liberties may depend, cannot fail to be secured. I have to add, that, in proportion as our regular force is small, should the instruction and discipline of the militia, the great resource on which we rely, be pushed to the utmost extent that circumstances will admit.

A report from the secretary of the navy will communicate the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels of war, with other interesting details, respecting the actual state of the affairs of that department. It has been found necessary for the protection of our commerce, to maintain the usual squadrons on the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast, extending the cruizes of the latter into the West Indies, where piracy, organized into a system, has preyed on the commerce of every country trading thither. A cruize has always been maintained on the coast of Africa, when the season would permit, for the suppression of the slave trade; and orders have been given to the commanders of our public ships, to seize our own vessels, should they find any engaged in that trade, and to bring them in for adjudication.

In the West Indies piracies are of recent date, which may explain the cause why other powers have not combined against it. By the documents communicated it will be seen that the efforts of the United States to suppress it have had a salutary effect. The benevolent provision of the act, under which the protection has been extended alike to the commerce of other nations, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by them.

In compliance with the act of the last session, entitled "an act to abolish the United States' trading establishments," agents were immediately appointed and instructed, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, to close the business of the trading-houses among the Indian tribes, and to settle all the accounts of the factors and sub-factors engaged in that trade, and to execute, in all other respects, the injunctions of that act, in the mode prescribed therein. A final report of their proceedings shall be communicated to congress as soon as it is received.

It is with great regret I have to state that a serious malady has deprived us of many valuable citizens at Pensacola, and checked the progress of some of those arrangements which are important to the territory. This effect has been sensibly felt in respect to the Indians who inhabit that territory, consisting of the remnant of several tribes who occupy the middle ground between St Augustine and Pensacola, with extensive claims but undefined boundaries. Although peace is preserved with those Indians, yet their position & claims tends essentially to interrupt the intercourse between the eastern and western parts of the territory, on which our inhabitants are principally settled. It is essential to the growth and prosperity of the territory, as well as the intercourse of the union, that these Indians should be removed, by a special contract with them, to some other position, or concentrated within narrower limits where they are. With the limited means in the power of the executive, instructions were given to the governor to accomplish this object, so far as it might be found practicable, which was prevented by the distressing malady before referred to. To carry it fully into effect in either mode, additional funds will be necessary, to the provision of which the congress alone are competent. With a view to such provision as may be deemed proper, the subject is submitted to your consideration, and in the interim further proceedings are suspended.

It appearing that so much of the act, entitled, "An act regulating the staff of the army," which passed on the 14th April, 1818, as relates to the commissariat, will expire in April next, and the practical operation of that department, having evinced its great utility, the propriety of its renewal is submitted to your consideration.

The view which has been taken of the probable productiveness of the lead mines, connected with the importance of the material to the public defence, makes it expedient that they should be managed with peculiar care. It is therefore suggested whether it would not comport with the public interest to provide by law for the appointment of an agent skilled in mineralogy, to superintend them, under the direction of the proper department.

It is understood that the Cumberland road, which was constructed at a great expense, has already suffered from the want of that regular superintendance, and of those repairs, which are indispensible to the preservation of such a work. This road is of incalculable advantage, in facilitating the intercourse between the Western and the Atlantic States. Through it, the whole country from the Southern extremity of Lake Erie to the Mississippi, and from all the waters which empty into each, finds an easy and direct communication to the seat of government, and from thence to the Atlantic. The facility which it affords to all military and commercial operations and also to all those of the post office department, cannot be estimated too highly. This great work is likewise an ornament and an honor to the nation. Believing that a competent power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement has not been granted to Congress, but that such a power, confined to great national purposes, and with proper limitations, would be productive of eminent advantage to our union, I have thought it advisable that an amendment of the constitution, to that effect, should be recommended to the several states.—A bill which assumed the right to adopt and execute such a system having been presented for my signature, at the last session, I was compelled from the view which I had taken of the powers of the General Government to negative it, on this occasion I thought it proper to communicate the sentiments which I had formed, on mature consideration, on the whole subject. To that communication, in all the views in which the great interest to which it relates, may be supposed to merit your attention, I have now to refer. Should Congress, however, deem it improper to recommend such an amendment, they have, according to my judgment, the right to keep the road in repair, by providing for the superintendance of it, and appropriating the money necessary for repairs Surely if they had the right to appropriate money to make the road, they have a right to appropriate it to preserve the road from ruin. From the exercise of this power no danger is to be apprehended. Under our happy system, the people are the sole and exclusive fountain of power.—Each government originates from them, and to them alone, each to its proper constituents, are they respectively and solely responsible, for the faithful discharge of their duties, within their constitutional limits. And that the people will confine their public agents, of every station, to the strict line of their constitutional duties there is no cause to doubt. Having, however, communicated my sentiments to Congress, at the last session, fully, in the document to which I have referred, respecting the right of appropriation, as distinct from jurisdiction and sovereignty over the territory in question, I deem it improper to enlarge on the subject here.

From the best information that I have been able to obtain, it appears that our manufactures though depressed immediately after the peace, have increased, and are still increasing, under the encouragement given them by the Tariff of 1816, and by subsequent laws. Satisfied, I am, whatever may be the abstract doctrine in favor of unrestricted commerce, provided all nations would concur in it, and it was not liable to be interrupted by war, which has never occurred, and can not be expected, that there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation and relations with other countries, which impose on us the duty to cherish and sustain our manufactures. Satisfied, however, I likewise am, that the interest of every part of our Union, even of those most benefitted by manufactures, requires that this subject should be touched with the greatest caution, and a critical knowledge of the effect to be produced by the slightest change. On full consideration of the subject, in all its relations I am persuaded that a further augmentation may now be made of the duties on certain foreign articles, in favor of our own, and without affecting injuriously, any other interest. For more precise details, I refer you to communications which were made to Congress during the last session.

So great was the amount of monies advanced during the late war, in addition to others of a previous date, which, in the regular operations of the government, necessarily remained unsettled, that it required a considerable length of time for their adjustment. By a report from the First Comptroller of the treasury, it appears that, on the 4th of March, 1817, the accounts then unsettled amounted to one hundred and three millions sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy six dollars and forty-one cents, of which on the 30th September of the present year, ninety-three millions one hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and ninety six dollars and fifty-six cents had been settled; leaving on that day a balance unsettled of nine millions eight hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-five cents. That there have been drawn from the treasury, in paying the public debt, and sustaining the government in all its operations and disbursements, since the 4th of March, 1817, one hundred and fifty-seven millions one hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-six cents, the accounts for which have been settled to the amount of one hundred and thirty-seven millions five hundred and one thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars and twelve cents; leaving a balance unsettled of nineteen millions six hundred and ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-four cents. For precise details respecting each of these balances, I refer to the report of the Comptroller, and the documents which accompany it.

From this view it appears that our commercial differences with France and Great Britain have been placed in a train of amicable arrangement, on conditions fair and honorable, in both instances, to each party; that our finances are in a very productive state; our revenue being at present fully competent to all the demands upon it; that our military force is well organized in all its branches, and capable of rendering the most important service, in case of emergency, that its number will admit of; that due progress has been made under existing appropriations, in the constructing of fortifications, and in the operation of the ordinance department; that due progress has, in like manner, been made in the construction of ships of war; that our navy is in the best condition, and felt and respected, in every sea in which it is employed for the protection of our commerce; that our manufactures have augmented in amount, and improved in quality; that great progress has been made in the settlement of accounts, and in the recovery of balances due by individuals; and, that the utmost economy is secured and observed in every department of the administration.

(The remainder next week.)

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

HYDRAPHOBIA.

Isaiah Kidder, a boy belonging to Ipswick, in the employ of Mr. Gregory Stone, of Lincoln, died at the latter place on the 29th ultimo, of hydraphobia. The circumstances attendant upon this case, as far as they have reached us, are as follows: About six weeks since, at the usual time of driving cows from pasture, the lad left Mr. Stone's house to perform this service. While on his way he espied a racoon at a short distance from him which ran immediately towards him, sprang over a fence and fastened upon his hand. The boy much frightened by the attack of the racoon, screamed and ran towards home, dragging with him the furious animal which maintained his hold upon the boy's hand in spite of all his efforts to release himself. The cries of the boy brought to his assistance Mr. Stone, whose endeavors to release the boy's hand from the clenched jaws of the racoon were unavailing, until he suc-

ceeded in cutting the animal's throat. The boys hand which was badly mangled, was dressed as a bad wound, and the skin of the racoon, which was remarkably large, was taken off and sold from which it would appear that no suspicions were at the time entertained of the animal having been rabid. Until within a few days of his death it was expected the boy would experience no serious inconvenience from his hurt, but at once the symptoms of that terrible and distressing disease, hydrophobia, showed evidently that he had become its subject, and from the disease having taken entire possession of the system, must also be its victim.

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, December. 25.

MARRIED——On Thursday the 12th inst. by the Rev. James Linn, Mr. JOHN POTTER, of Pennsvalley, to Miss AMELIA BURNSIDE, niece of Thomas Burnside, esq. of this Borough.

DIED——On Saturday morning last, in the 29th year of her age, lamented by all her acquaintances, Mrs MARY ANN PATTERSON, consort of *W. H. Patterson*, esq. of Potter township.

——On Saturday evening last, Mr CHARLES M'LEAN, a soldier of the Revolution. His residence was in the town of Milesburg, where reside, also, two of his companions in arms—and who assisted in bearing him "*to the house appointed for all.*" So sink the brave to rest.

New London, (Conn.) Dec'r 11.

TRULY MELANCHOLY EVENT

On Friday last, the Hon. DIXON HALL, a member of the Senate of this State, was suddenly deprived of life in a manner peculiarly distressing to his numerous family, and to the community. On the morning of that day, being in his Factory at Sterling, in this State, he noticed a derangement in a band on one of the large drums connected with the main shaft and with the intention of rectifying it, he applied his hand, which was caught between the band and the drum.

The machinery at this time was in rapid motion, at the rate of sixty or seventy revolutions in a minute The effect was dreadful. His body was drawn with irresistible violence, through an open of ten inches diameter, crushing the bones and instantly depriving him of life. He was respected and beloved; and the circumstances of his death excite feelings which cannot be expressed.

Union (Fayette co.) Dec'r 3.

MURDER.

A shocking murder was committed at Break neck Furnace, Saltlick township, in this county, on Tuesday last, on a Mr. M'Kew. The circumstances as related to us are these: A number of the hands on that day, assembled at a Tippling house, convenient to the oar-bank, kept by a Mr. Michael M'Kendrick, and that sometime during the day, M'Kendrick went to a neighboring house and informed them that some of the men had got intoxicated and he believed some of them had killed old Mr. M'Kew, and wished the man of the house to go back with him to examine the body: on gathering some of the neighbors they returned, and found Mr M'Kew still alive, but had one of his thighs and one arm broken, and his scull fractured for several inches, but still had the faculty of speech; he informed them that Michael M'Kendrick was the perpetrator, and had done it with a handspike; he died in one or two hours afterwards. M'Kendrick was immediately arrested and lodged in our jail there to await his trial.

From the Trenton True American. Dec'r 14th.

On Tuesday morning last, about two o'clock, the editor of this paper, who had for some time past labored under a temporary delirium, swung himself out of the second story window over the lower sash, and on striking the pavement had both bones of his right leg broken and the large bone of the left. At present, Dr. Howell, the surgeon, pronounces the symptoms favorable.

Chiefly through the instrumentality of our late venerable President, JAMES MADISON, a professorship of Agriculture is about to be endowed in the University of Virginia.

Extract of a letter dated, Washington, Dec. 10.

Mr. M'Duffie and Mr. Cumming met on the 27th ultimo, and seperated without firing, Mr. Cumming's second having taken exception to the position of Mr. M'Duffie's pistol. The next day they met, fired once, and both missed; at the second fire, Mr. Cumming's ball struck the left arm of Mr. M'Duffie two or three inches above the elbow joint upon the center of the bone, and fractured it very much, so as probably to endanger his arm.

F. Caz.

The British frigate Seringapatam, brig of war Redwing, and Grecian cutter, arrived at Havanna, on the 24th from England, for the express purpose of suppressing piracies in the West India seas. We are happy to find that at last the English government have awakened to a sense of the duty they owe to humanity, and have despatched a force (however inadequate) to aid in the protection of the commerce of mankind.

It was reported at Havana, on the authority of letters from Matanzas, that his Britanic majesty's schooner Speedwell, lieutenant Geary had captured off Matanzas, a piratical schooner, killed a number of her crew some were drowned and fifteen made prisoners, who together with the vessel, have been sent to Nassau, to await their doom; where no doubt they will expatiate on "that venerable piece of architecture, commonly called the gallows," the many sins they have committed.

A number of these men, we understand, were residents of Matanzas! We presume more need not be said to rouse the vigilance of our government.

Sometime during the recent sickness in the city of New York, a countryman found his way obstructed by a fence built quite across the street, he inquired of a bystander for what purpose it was built; he replied it was built to seperate the healthy from the infected district. 'Well said the countryman, 'I have often heard of the board of health, but I never saw it before.' *Poulson.*

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT a court of Common Pleas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Centre, will be held at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte on Monday the 27th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte town this twenty-fourth day of Dec. A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

Jos. Butler, *Sh'f*

To Creditors.

Take notice that we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court have appointed the third Monday of February next, to hear us and our creditors, at the court house in the Borough of Greensburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH BLACK, & Co.

Dec. 4th 1822.

WAS FOUND

In one of the streets of the Borough of Bellefonte, a

SILVER WATCH.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JEREMIAH MENIN.

Bellefonte, Dec'r 17. 1822.

Centre & Kishacoquillas Turnpike company.

The Stockholders are hereby notified that an election will be held at the house of John Kerr, Innkeeper, in Potter township, on the first day of January next, for the purpose of electing by ballot,

One President, Twelve Managers, One Treasurer and One Secretary

to conduct the concerns of the Company for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,

P. BENNER, President.

Nov. 11, 1322.

FOR SALE,

Will be sold, at private sale, a house and lot in the Borough of Bellefonte, now in the occupancy of John Blanchard, esq. For terms apply to

Joseph W Williamson.

Lamar township, Dec. 3, 1822.

Gillespie and Smith,

Inform their friends that they have commenced the

Boot and Shoemaking

business in the borough of Bellefonte in the shop next to Messrs. Hammond and Page's store, where they intend keeping on hand a quantity of first rate fashionable Boots and Shoes, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Dec. 3d 1822.

W. MYERS,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the TAYLORING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Myers & Smith, where he intends carrying on said business in all its various branches. Clothing of every description will be made by him on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner; at the following prices, viz:

Coarse coats	$2,50
Fine do	3,50
Pantaloons	1,00
Vests	1,00

and all other work a very reduced price.

Special Court.

Agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Assembly, passed the 27th of March 1821, directing the holding of Special Courts in the 4th Judicial District, the Hon. John Reed, esq. President of the 9th District, has ordered a special court to be holden at Bellefonte, in and for Centre County, on the 4th Monday of February next, and to continue two weeks, for the trial of causes in which the Hon. Charles Huston has been concerned as counsel, previous to his appointment, &c. And the following is the list of causes for trial in the said special court, *viz.*

Lessee of Laumans Executors	vs	Jacob Houser
" Richard Gunsallus et al	vs	Hoover and Peixler
Jacob Houser	vs	Martin Steel
same	vs	same
Philip Benner	vs	Jacob Houser et al
James Philips	vs	Barlow and Feltwell
Nicholas Deihl	vs	Campbell and Brooks
Joseph Williams	vs	Walter B Hudson
John Miles et al	vs	Samuel Scott
John Dunlop	vs	Leonard Peters
George Robinson, jr.	vs	John Neal
Tho. Burnside	vs	Whitaker and Bodine
Meeker and Denman	vs	Benner & Steel
Dr. C. Wistar	vs	Christian Meese et al
Robert M'Clure	vs	Miller & Leidigh
Henry Donnel	vs	same
Peter Quigly	vs	William Pettit
James Fulton et al	vs	Duck and Gorl
Simon Gratz	vs	Jos. Holloway et al
John H. Friend et al	vs	Glontz & Keller
same	vs	Henry Kreminger et al
same	vs	John Strawcutter
same	vs	John Philips et al
Joseph Gratz et al	vs	William Beatty
Frederick Confer	vs	John Triester et al
John Coursan	vs	John Barron
James M'Clure	vs	Charles Bennet
same	vs	Andrew Eakin
Joseph Gratz et al	vs	Philip Benner et al
R. T. Stewart	vs	Meil & Curry
Nathaniel Simpson	vs	Philip Benner
Thomas Wistar	vs	Adams & Johnston
same	vs	J. Henderson et al
Andrew Epplee	vs	William Dougherty
James Ash et al	vs	Henry Herring et al
same	vs	Michael Reu
same	vs	Henry Greninger et al
same	vs	Henry Spangler
James Rothrock	vs	James Gunsallus et al
John Ewing	vs	M'Nabb & Richards
Philip Benner	vs	James & John Steel
Joseph Gratz et al	vs	George Sentzer
same	vs	Philip Benner
same	vs	Joshua Williams
same	vs	Thos. Parson et al
same	vs	William Williams
same	vs	Andrew Barret et al
same	vs	Edward Purdue
Wm. Fearon et al	vs	Andrew Moore
Dr; Wm Smith's ex'rs	vs	Joseph Spencer
Curtin & Boggs	vs	Samuel Patton
Jacob Vanpool	vs	John Lyon
John Wilson	vs	Samuel Patton
Matthew Allison	vs	Anthony Kroizer
Jer. Parker et al	vs	Tho. M'Calmont
Supervisors Rush township	vs	Supervisors Hallmoon
Arnold A King et al	vs	Rankin & Whitehill
Barton assignee of M'Kee	vs	Philip Benner
Esther Barton	vs	same
same	vs	Eli Hastings
Henry Drinker's ex'rs	vs	Samuel Stiver
James Rothrock	vs	Sam. Gunsallus
John Boas	vs	Philip Benner
Alexander for Stewarts	vs	Jacob Hoover
Patton for Huntingdon Bank	vs	Samuel Patton
David Mitchel	vs	John Hartswick
Philip Benner	vs	Tate & M'Donnald
Jasper Yates ex'rs	vs	Jos. Brownlee et al
Roland Curtin	vs	John Askey et al
Samuel Miles's ex'rs	vs	Moses Norris
Jacob Way	vs	Mapes & Stewart
Com. for Gurney's ex'rs	vs	W. Alexander et al
Jacob Hardman & wife	vs	James Thompson
Wm. Lyons ex'rs	vs	J. Galbraith et al
James Burnside et al	vs	W. Rawle et al
C. Miller's ex'rs	vs	Philip Benner
Hassack for Black	vs	Alexander Robertson

J. G. Lowrey, *Proth'y.*

DECEMBER 22nd 1822.

Administration Acc'ts.

Take notice, that the following administration accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in my office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all persons concerned; and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court, to be held at Bellefonte in and for Centre county, on Tuesday the 28th January next, for confirmation and allowance.

The Administration account of Edmund Burke, Executor of the last will and testament of John Gorman late of Bellefonte, deceased.

The Administration account of Jasher Miles and Thomes Hastings, ex'rs of the last will and testament of James Miles, late of Spring township, deceased.

The supplementary Administration account of John Rankin and James Whitehill, executors of the last will and testament of John H. King, late of Potter township, deceased.

F. B. Smith,

Reg'r

Register's office, Bellefonte, Dec. 23.

Purchasers Beware!

TWO men who are traversing this part of the country, vending what they call *cement* for repairing broken china ware, have through fraud and misrepresentation, obtained a deed from the subscriber for the tract of land whereon he now resides, situate in Haines township, Centre county, containing 44 acres more or less; and having thereon erected a Fulling mill, carding machine, &c. They called themselves *Wm. Newton* and *John Cromwell*, and pretended to convey in exchange for the above land and improvements, a quarter section of land in the state of Ohio, which the said Newton said he was authorized to sell for a man of the name of John P. Mennix, and also a tract of donation land situated in *Crawford* or *Mercer* county. The undersigned has good reason to believe that the title to those lands is not in those men. As it is probable that they will offer the land of the subscriber for sale, he gives this notice that purchasers may beware, as he is determined to remain in possession if possible, and not yield the same, unless to one to whom he may himself convey.

JOHN ANDERSON.

December 22nd 1822

Verse on love

The Patriot.

Eloquence e soul, song charms the sense

BELLEFONTE DEC'R 1822.

SELECTED.

From the Columbia Telescope.

A DREAM.

A dream I had the other day;
'Twill make you smile my love to hear it;
So strangely wild was fancy's play,
No madman's vision e'er came near it.

I thought (how weak!) I might confide
With unsuspecting, full reliance,
Upon the friend I long had tried,
And bid the power of change defiance.

I dreamt that truth the world possess'd,
That honor was not quite a notion,
I thought the hand that warmly press'd
Was prompted by some kind emotion.

I thought the smile that lights the face
Had with the heart some slight connection,
I fancied that the fond embrace
Was still the offspring of affection.

I thought that woman's heart was made
The seat of chaste and generous passion,
And not by sordid motives sway'd,
The cheated fool of wealth and fashion.

I thought the glance in Emma's eye,
The smile o'r every feature stealing,
Her native blush, her artless sigh,
Betrayed a soul of gentlest feeling.

Thus friendship, honor, truth and love,
Conspired to form my blissful vision,
And long did wretched fancy rove
Enamoured, through the dream Elysian.

But dreams, of texture all too slight,
By real life are quickly banished;
The happy phantoms took their flight:
I woke to truth, and all had vanished.

I look'd in lost despondence round
To seek the form my dream had painted;
A cold and heartless world I found,
By love unbless'd, by falsehood tainted;

To friendship and to feeling dead,
A waste of folly and confusion,
I sorrowed o'er the vision fled,
And wished again my blest delusion.

And shall it not return again?
Return to cheat and bless me? never!
Oh no! the wish is fond and vain,
Dreams, vanished once, are gone forever!

From the Italian of Metastasio.

If ev'ry one's internal care
Were written on his brow,
How many would our pity share,
Who raise our envy now.

The fatal secret, when reveal'd,
Of ev'ry aching breast,
Would prove that only while conceal'd
Their lot appears the best.

A NIGHT THOUGHT.

Is there a heart can gaze at night
With coldness upon Heaven?
And mark its stream of quiv'ring light,
With pulse unmov'd and even?
That heart can never taste of bliss
In any other world than this?

But is there one can fondly trace,
With feelings warmly flowing,
The trails of that resplendent place,
Where thousand worlds are glowing?
This heart is form'd for purer spheres,
And brighter than this vale of tears.

WIT.

True wit is like the brilliant stone,
Dug from Golconda's mine;
Which boasts two various powers in one,
To *cut* as well as *shine*.

Genius like that, if polish'd right,
With the same gifts abounds:
Appears at once both *keen* and *bright*,
And sparkles while it wounds.

From the New York Statesman.

"Now there stood by the cross of Jesus his Mother."

Look where the king of glory died
From guilt's remorseless blow,
And see the life-stream down his side
In fast effusions flow.

Where was the hand to staunch that stream,
The eye to weep that deed?
Ah! hear the agonising scream
For help, that gains no heed!

A mother gave that piercing cry,
Delirious and wild;
And e'en the murderer breath'd a sigh
To mock her dying child.

Maternal anguish wrung the chord
In Mary's grief, worn breast;
One tear the rebel gave her Lord,
The *mother* wept the rest!

Little Jack.

Or the substance of a story related by the Rev. S. at a meeting of a Bible society in Baltimore.

I should not, said Mr. S. have mentioned the fact I am going to relate, had it not been brought to my recollection by a remark in the report of the Young Ladies Branch Society, (which he quoted, and which purported that the value of one soul, would more than compensate for the trouble and expense of all the Bible societies in the world.) For the truth of the fact, as far as relates to the communication, I vouch, said Mr. S. for I was present and heard it myself.

At a meeting of the Bath (England) Bible Association, the weather proving to be uncommonly inclement, the speakers who were expected, living at some distance did not attend.

The president of the meeting fearing a disappointment might have an unfavorable effect upon the assembly, gave an invitation to any person who would relate any thing connected with the interests of Bible Societies, to come forward. A well dressed, decent looking man advanced to the platform, and with much apparent modesty and simple manner began to relate the following fact:

In the county of Devon there lived a man desperately and notoriously wicked, and of so cruel and ferocious a disposition, as in some instance to extinguish his natural affection for his own offspring. One day taking his little son by the hand who was big enough to walk he strolled towards the cliffs, which in those parts overhang the sea, and laid himself down on the grass; his little playful son in the meanwhile amused himself with picking up pebbles and throwing them down at the feet of his father who in a churlish mood, having two or three times bidden him to desist, without being obeyed, gave vent to his rage, and with a kick, which prostrated the child upon the ground, left the poor creature screaming with anguish, and walked away. The unhappy little suffer having so far recovered as to gain his feet, went so near the cliff as to fall over, and was precipitated into the sea, but the air in his petticoat, for he still wore that infantile garment broke the force of his fall, and prevented him from immediately sinking. It happened that a man of war, which was lying in the offing, was just then returning from a watering place and seeing an object floating upon the water rowed up to it, took him in and carried him on board the ship. The sailors made a pet of him and called him Little Jack; and when he became old enough for the service, made him a powder monkey (a title given to those who carry catridges to the gunners.) This ship, with some others of inferior size, having had a severe engagement with the enemy, and many being wounded, Little Jack, the powder monkey, was employed to wait upon the surgeon. Among the wounded who were brought from the other vessels for surgical aid, was a man, both of whose legs were shot away by a chain shot, and he bone so shattered as to prevent any cure from amputation.—Death had indeed already begun to play about his heart; while he lay in these mortal agonies, he fixed his eyes steadfastly upon Little Jack, and having yet power to speak, asked the boy who he was, and whence he came? He told him what he had heard the sailors relate, and which was all he knew of himself. The wounded man, who had recognized the features of his son in the boy, was now convinced it must be him. I am, said he that ungodly and brutal father, who left you upon the cliff, (relating the particulars) from whence you must have fallen into the sea. Beginning to grow uneasy, I returned to the place where I had left you; but you had disappeared—all my researches proved in vain; I could gain no tidings of you. Supposing that you had perished thro' my cruelty, I became frantic with grief, and was on the point of putting an end to my existence; but, finally, in hopes of finding some relief from my misery, I entered on board a ship of war. Having returned from a cruise, while lying in port, a gentleman (a member of a Bible Society) came on board and asked permission of the captain to distribute some Bibles among the ship's company. It fell to my lot to receive one, which became the means of my conversion to God; and now I have redemption in the blood of Jesus Christ, even the forgiveness of all my sins.—I have but a few moments to live, the hands of death are upon me; I have no will to make, not having any thing to leave you save this Bible, taking it from his bosom and presenting it to him in the language of David to Solomon, 'And thou, Solomon, my son know thou the God of thy fathers; if thou seek him, he will be found of thee, and if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off forever.' As he ended the ended the quotation his voice faltered and he sunk into death. The speaker, said Mr. S—— admitted that so strange a story might seem incredible, but the tears starting from his eyes, he put his hand into his bosom, drew out a book, and said, this is the Bible and I am Little Jack.

Wesleyan Repository.

The missing Snuff-Box.

Marshal Wade had a great passion for gaming and frequented places of all kinds where play was going forward, without being very nice as to the company he met. At one of these places, one night, in the eagerness of his diversion, he pulled out an exceedingly valuable gold-box, richly set with diamonds, took a pinch, and passed it round, keeping the dice box four or five mains before he threw out, then recollecting something of the circumstance and not perceiving the snuff-box, he swore vehemently, no man should stir till it was produced, and that a general search should be made. On his right sat a person dressed as an officer though shabby; who now and then, with great humility begged the honor of going a shilling with him, and had by that means picked four or five. On him the suspicion fell, and it was proposed to search him first. The gentleman desired to be heard, declared, "I know the marshal well, yet, neither he nor all powers upon earth shall subject me to a search while I have life to oppose it. I declare, on the honor of a soldier, that I know nothing of the snuff-box, and I hope that will be sufficient; let the man who doubts, follow me into the next room, where I will defend that honor or perish." The eyes of all were turned upon the marshal for an answer, when clapping his hand eagerly down for his sword, he felt the snuff box in a secret side pocket of his breeches, into which he had inadvertantly put it after it passed round. Remorse, mixed with compassion and tenderness for the wounded character (because poor) of his fellow soldier, attacked him at once so forcibly, that he could only say to him, as he left the room immediately, 'sir, I here with great reason ask your pardon, and hope to find it granted, by your breakfasting with me to morrow, and hereafter ranking me amongst your friends. It may be easily supposed that the invitation was complied with. After some conversation the marshal requested him to say what could be the true reason of his refusing to be searched? "Why marshall,' returned the officer' being upon half pay and friendless, I am obliged to husband every penny; I had that day very little appetite, and as I could not eat what I had paid for, nor afford to lose it, the leg and wing of a fowl, with a manchet, was then wrapped up in a piece of paper in my pocket, the thought of which being found there, appeared ten times more terrible than fighting the room round. 'Enough, my dear boy,' said the marshal, you have said enough; your name; let us dine at Sweet's to-morrow; we must prevent your being subjected again to such a dilema.'—They met next day. The marshal presented him with a captain's commission and a purse of guineas to enable him to join his regiment.

SORROW.

It is the constant business of sorrow to draw gloomy and dejecting images of life; to anticipate the hour of misery, and to prolong it when it is arrived. Peace of mind and contentment fly from her haunts, and the amiable traces of cheerfulness die beneath her influence! Sorrow is an enemy to virtue, while it destroys that cheerful habit of mind by which it is cher

for with that language shall we address that Being, whose providence our complaints either accuse or deny. It is the enemy to health, which depends greatly on the freedom and vigour of the animal spirits, and of happiness it is the reverse.

LAUGHABLE.

Among the preparations for the late Bartholomew Fair a ludicrous scene took place. As one of the itinerant showmen was passing thro' Long-lane to Smithfield the axletree of his caravan broke, and discharged its cargo into the street. Several monkies were instantly seen running in different directions, one of which ran into a cook's shop to the no small discomfiture of the master cook and his hungry guests, PUG, without waiting to examine the bill of fare, placed himself by a dish of ready sliced plum pudding, and sans ceremonie, helped himself, and all remonstrance on the part of the cook could not persuade him to relinquish his delicious repast, until his master, by force of arms, dislodged him from the luxurious banquet.

English paper.

BORROWING NEWSPAPERS.

A correspondent, who has noticed the grumbling and moaning among our subscribers, because they are obliged to lend their papers to their neighbors,' informs us that he has contrived a scheme to relieve himself from the importunities of borrowers. His plan is this:—He procured a carpenter to make an instrument (which cost only fifty cents) to hold his papers together, and the moment a newspaper is received, he puts it upon the file and locks it up. When troublesome neighbor sends to borrow it, his reply is, "the paper is on the file and cannot be removed without danger of being torn or lost, and moreover, he has made a solemn vow not to take it from the file for any body.' We recommend this plan to all who are troubled by these sworn enemies to printers, unless they can muster up confidence enough at once to say, "if you want to read the paper go and subscribe for it"

The following curious little piece of composition will perhaps, amuse, if not puzzle, some of our young readers.

A VERSE ON LOVE.

I	see	I	she	read	see	that	me
Am	may	love	are	up	may	I'll	have
In	you	but	you	and	you	have	you'll
Love	as	one	and	down	then	you	if,

WASP HATCHING.

The wasp, during its existence as a perfect insect, attaches itself to flowers; when it is ready to lay its eggs, it digs a cylindrical hole in clayey sand, and deposits an egg at the bottom; it then goes among some cabbages, and seizes upon a small green caterpiller, which it had never before made its prey; this caterpiller the wasp pricks with its sting, so as to weaken it, in order that it may not make any resistance against the worm which is about to issue from the egg and devour it; it then rolls it up into a circular form, and places it at the bottom of the hole; the wasp then proceeds to fetch similar caterpillars successively, which it treats in the same manner; it then closes up the hole and dies. The small worm is now hatched; it devours the twelve catterpillers in succession, and then metamorphoses itself into a wasp, which leaves its subterraneous apartment and flies among the flowers.

A sailor was passing one of the *petit* street-auctioneers, a short time since, and stopped a moment to hear what was going on. Going! exclaimed the knight of the hammer; Going! one and six pence—going! gone! It is yours, sir, handing the book to the sailor. Mine, sir, exclaimed Jack, with a tone of unaffected surprise. What is it?—*Pocahontas*, replied the auctioneer. No, d—n me, if you *poke it on to us*, replied the tar, and walked off.

The facetious Mr Sheridan, on hearing his father speak of the antiquity of his family' stating at the same time, that the original name was O'Sheridan, humerously observed, 'No doubt of that father; no one has a better right to the O, for we *owe* every body."

APHORISM.

Trust him little who praises all; him less who censures all; and him least, who is indifferent about all.

The more there is of gradation in virtue, the more dramatic the energies of goodness and benevolence, the more sublime their charac-